Alexandria DAILY Gazette, Commercial & Political.

VOL IX.] TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1809. [No. 2422.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

Cottom and Stewart
Have just published their
ALMANAC for 1809.
Containing a great deal of useful and entertaining matter. For sale by the thousand gross, or single one.
October 6.

Just Published,
BY COTTOM AND STEWART,
And for sale at their Store,
(Price One Dollar)
The Exile of Erin.
A NOVEL.
By Mrs. *Plunkett*—late Miss Gunning.
January 6.

Just Published,
For sale at the Subscribers Book Store,
THE LAWYER;
OR,
Man as he ought not to be.
Neatly bound in boards, and lettered—price one dollar.

ALMANAC's
For the year 1809, by the gross, dozen, or single one.

Just Received,
A large supply of PLAYING CARDS & WRAPPING PAPER.

Dr. Ree's Cyclopedia,
No. 16, is received, and No. 17, is expected in a few days.
Subscribers are earnestly requested to send for their copies, especially those who have received but a few numbers: 'tis much easier to pay for one or two numbers at a time, than to pay for ten or fifteen.
ROBERT GRAY.

Joseph Mandeville,
CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,
Has Received,
100 half boxes Rousett's CIGARS, warranted of the very first quality and full contents.
Real Maccouba Snuff,
Rappee do Coarse and Fine,
20 boxes fresh MUSTARD,
20 Philadelphia CHOCOLATE, 1s and 2d quality.
—HE HAS ALSO,
A General Assortment as usual,
of good WINES, LIQUORS, and GROCERIES, for sale.
December 21.

John Gardner Ladd,
Has for sale, at his Warehouse, Prince-street Wharf—
Muscovado and Loaf Sugars in hogsheads and barrels.
Molasses, West-India, and New-England Rum in do.
Holland's Gin and French Brandy in pipes.
Port, Sherry, and Malaga Wines.
Coffee, Rice, and Cotton Wool.
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-skin, and Hyson-skin Teas, in whole, half, and quarter chests.
1 case black Persians.
2 barrels Caroline Indigo.
20 crates Liverpool cream-colored & blue-edged Ware assorted.
Best Black Pepper in Bags.
Spermaceti Mould, and Mould and Dipt Tallow Candles in boxes.
Brown Soap in boxes.—Cod-fish in do.
Beef, Pork, Salmon, Shad and Herrings in barrels.
Linseed Oil, Spanish Hides, a quantity of Seal Leather, Mens', Womens' and Childrens' Shoes of various descriptions, a few packages of White Rolls and German Checks, Russia Sheetings and Diapers, Russia and Ravens Duck, India Cotton of different kinds, Nankeens, 150 pieces coarse Irish Linens, Wrapping and wrapping Paper, 500 bushels coarse Salt, Cordage, Flax, Glue, a quantity of Vinegar, 200 tons Plaister Paris, and 20 tons Russian Hemp, &c. &c.
January 2. d

NOTICE.

AN advertisement appeared in the Alexandria paper on or about the month of March, 1807, signed by John Thomas Ricketts, William Newton, and John Mills, jun. mentioning that the copartnership of Ricketts, Newton & Co. was dissolved, and desiring all persons indebted to said copartnership to make payment, and those who had claims to make application to William Newton, as he was authorised to settle the affairs of said firm, or words to that effect—

Now be it known, that for good and weighty reasons I do hereby withdraw the authorisation from *William Newton*, to collect the debts and settle the affairs of the firm of *Ricketts, Newton* and *Co.* and I prohibit any person or persons indebted to the copartnership of *Rickets, Newton* and *Co.* from making payment to *William Newton* or to *John Thomas Ricketts*, jointly or severally; and, that any person or persons who shall make any payment or settlement with *William Newton* or *John Thomas Ricketts*, with both or either of them, jointly or severally, will act at their own risk and peril.

John Mills, jun.
February 20. d2w

☞ *Black River Lottery.*
NO. 2
Authorised by an Act of the LEGISLATURE of the State of NEW YORK, for the purpose of OPENING CERTAIN ROADS.

MANAGERS—
THOMAS STORM, JOHN H. SICKELS, WM. HENDRESON, MATTHIAS B. TALMADGE, and JACOBUS VAN SCHOONHOVEN.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000	is	$30,000
1	20,000		20,000
2	10,000		20,000
2	5,000		10,000
2	2,000		4,000
5	1,000		5,000
11	500		5,500
40	200		8,000
100	100		10,000
150	50		7,500
400	20		8,000
10,300	10		103,000
11,014 Prizes.			231,000
21,986 Blanks.			

33,000 Tickets—Less than two blanks to a prize—Subject to a deduction of 15 per cent. Prizes payable 30 days after the conclusion of the drawing of the above prizes.

First drawn number 1st days drawing is entitled to $1,000
do. 10th do. 1,000
do. 15th do. 2,000
do. 20th do. 1,000
do. 25th do. 5,000
do. 30th do. 1,000
do. 35th do. 10,000
do. 45th do. 20,000

The managers will commence drawing in the city of N. York, on the second Tuesday in April next, and will continue to draw 600 Tickets each day until finished.—Tickets for sale at the subscribers Bookstore King-street, Alexandria.—Prize tickets in the present and late Baltimore Lotteries taken in exchange for Tickets in this, and all tickets sold as above examined free of expence.

Present price of Tickets $8 50.

R. GRAY.
Feb. 6.

Fresh Garden-Seed for Sale.

The subscriber has a large assortment of *Garden-Seed* of the following kind, viz.

Cabbage—Early York, early Dwarf, late Battersee, yellow Surry, green ditto.

PEAS—Early Charlton, Marrowfat, green Roncival, Spanish Dwarf Marrowfat.

Beans—Early Dwarf, assorted, Windsor-Beans, Lima ditto.

RADISH—The scarlet, or salmon, short-top, turnip-rooted Radish.

Celery, Endive, Spinnae, Parsley, Cresses, Pepper-Grass, Red Beet, Parsnip, Carrot, Cucumber, Early, Long-green; Onion, White and Red, Lettice. Early Silesia, Royal Cabbage, Ice ditto, Squash, Sassafy—and a variety of grafted Fruit Trees, and ornamental Shrubs, Flowering Roots, Greenhouse Plants, &c.—Apply at his *Nursery*, lower end of Pitt-street, Alexandria.

Peter Billy.
February 25 eo5t

☞ Printing in its various branches executed with accuracy and dispatch.

JUST RECEIVED
For Sale at R. GRAY's Book-Store, King Street;
THE POWER OF RELIGION,
On the mind, in retirement, affliction and at the approach of death.

Exemplified in the testimonies and experience of persons, distinguished by their greatness, learning or virtud.

"'Tis Immortality—'tis that alone
"Amidst life's pains, abasements, emptiness,
"The Soul can comfort, elevate and fill."
YOUNG.

By LINDLEY MURRAY.

From the thirteenth English edition, enlarged and improved by the Author.
Price handsomely bound and lettered, 1 dollar

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ABOVE WORK.

"We have had frequent occasion to speak of the diligence, good sense, and good intentions, of Mr. Murray; and we congratulate him sincerely on the success of this particular work. We announce this edition, because the alterations and additions are so considerable, that it is rendered almost a new work."
British Critic, July 1801.

"The examples which Mr. Murray has here selected, and the judicious reflections which accompany them, are such as can scarcely fail to make the best impressions, and to produce the best effects, on all who read them with attention. The present edition of this excellent publication, which has been long known and commended, is enlarged by the addition of twenty-two new characters, filling nearly one hundred pages."
Anti-Jacobin Review, Jan. 1804.

"We have received the *tenth* and last edition of this valuable work. The improvements made in it, will appear from the author's *advertisement*. We can only add to this account of the present useful volume, our hope that it will be extensively circulated among our countrymen."
The American Review & Literary Journal, for July, August & September, 1801.

"On reviewing this book, in its improved form, we find the facts unquestionable and highly interesting—the style correct and neat—and the general tendency of the work such as induces us strongly to recommend it, especially to young readers, who love entertainment mingled with instruction."
Evangelical Magazine, Oct 1801.

"The rapid sale of this small but valuable collection, has anticipated the commendation we are desirous to bestow. In an exemplification of more than seventy remarkable characters, many striking examples are exhibited which, in the quiet hour of reflection, man contribute to arrest the careless and wandering; to animate the sincere and virtuous; and to convince or discountenance those who have been unhappily led to oppose the highest truths." *Gentleman's Magazine, Nov.* 1803.

Goldsmith's Grammar of Geography.
Pike's Arithmetic, large and small.
Hymns and Spiritual Songs.
School Bibles and Testaments, Spelling-Books, Primers, Bonnet-Boards Writing-Paper.

Also,
The 17th number Dr. Ree's new Cyclopedia.
October 20.

NOTICE.

The subscriber informs the public, that he manufactures and has for sale, at his manufactory corner of Prince and Fairfax streets.

STILLS of all sizes, commonly used for distilling grain or fruit.

A general assortment of TIN WARE

SHEET-IRON STOVES and STOVE PIPES made at the shortest notice.

Every kind of PLUMMING WORK either for *Ships* or *Buildings*, done in the best manner.

The BRASS FOUNDERY BUSINESS in all its branches is carried on under the direction of Mr. *WILLIAM FLETCHER*, who has had many years experience, and as a workman is exceeded by few.—As the Brass-founder business is a partnership, application must be made to William Fletcher, who will undertake to make *GRATES* handsomely ornamented with Brass, agreeable to any pattern or price, and will execute the work in the very best and neatest manner and on the most reasonable terms.

The highest price given for *Old Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead* and *Iron*.

George M'Munn.
October 18.

☞ The Public are hereby informed that the subscriber and his son *Doctor Archibald B. Dick*, are henceforward connected in the exercise of their profession.—Applications intended for either, to be made at the Medicine Shop of the former.

Elisha C. Dick.
February 27.

Charitable Marine Society Lottery:

Twenty second days drawing the wheel gained $ 1,088
Former gain, 21,144
Total $ 22,230

A few Tickets for sale at 12 dollars.

Tickets in the Black River Lottery which begins drawing in April next given in exchange for prizes in the Charitable Marine Lottery.

Present price of Black River Tickets 9 dollars.

Robert Gray.
Feb 27.

TO LET,

THAT eligible stand for business lately occupied by Mr Charles Bennett, at the corner of King and Fairfax-streets.

R. I. TAYLOR.
Executor of John Watts.
Jan. 2.

BRICK & STONE LAYERS.
B. Hill & J. Ball

INFORM the citizens of Alexandria and its vicinity that they have commenced the above business, and from their practical knowledge hope to meet with a share of patronage from a generous public. They pledge themselves to execute such orders as they may be favored with in a satisfactory manner. They will furnish materials measured in the wall, or lay them by the thousand, as may suit their employers. Where they are requested to furnish materials they will be of the first quality.
February 17. d3m

SALE.

Pursuant to an arbitration will be sold on the eighth of March next, at 11 o'clock

The HOUSE and LOT of *Capt. De Butts* on Dr. *De Butts's* farm, for ready money only. The house contains four rooms, and is well cellared—the lot four square acres. Dr. De Butts will warrant the title. Dr. Elisha De Butts will superintend the sale for his brother.
February 16. eo9t*

WASHINGTON TAVERN,
LEESBURG.

THE subscriber has returned to the *Washington Tavern*, LEESBURG, where he is prepared with every thing necessary for the accommodation of those gentlemen and ladies who may honor him with their custom.

Having laid in a good stock of liquors, hay and oats, and having enlarged his stables, and engaged a careful, attentive and honest hostler, he flatters himself that, by his unremitted attention, together with the diligence, care, and activity of his servants, he will be able to render his customers the most perfect satisfaction in his line.

N. B. The house is in much better condition than formerly, for the accommodation of travellers.

James Dawson.
Leesburg, Virginia Jan. 1—3.

ALEXANDRIA, *January* 23, 1809.

Notice is hereby given to delinquent Stockholders in the Little River Turnpike Company, that unless payment shall be made of their respective balances due on their shares on or before the first Monday in April next, that their shares will be forfeited, pursuant to the act incorporating said company, and will be exposed to sale, at public auction, on that day, at the coffee house, in Alexandria.

By order of the board of directors.

Jonah Thompson,
Treasurer L. R. T. Co.
January 23 2awtdpay't

TO BE LET,

A comfortable Brick Dwelling-House, on King and Henry-street, with five rooms, besides, cellar, Kitchen, and stabling on good terms.

Jona. & M. Scholfield.
February 13. ee

Alexandria Daily Gazette,
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette, 6 Dollars per annum.
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

CONGRESS.

Senate of the United States.

MONDAY, *Feb.* 13.

DEBATE

On Mr. Giles resolution for prohibiting all commercial intercourse between the U. S. and Great Britain and France, and their dependencies.

[CONTINUED.]

[*Mr. Giles's Speech concluded.*]

The next, or the Fox administration seemed to think there was some hazard and delicacy, in making this unprovoked attack upon the rights of all nations, and seemed to entertain some doubt of the practicability of the profligate system: but they were compelled by the infatuated jurists of the day to make some essay towards carrying it into effect, witness their orders of January 7, 1807, in interdicting neutrals from going from one port to another port of entry.—— This extraordinary order too, was issued only seven days after signing a treaty of amity and commerce with the U. S. But, sir, this partial compliance with the public sentiment could not retain them in office.— The little respect they retained for neutral rights, and their timid doubts, were among the causes which drove them from office to make way for an energetic administration. One totally destitute of all respects for public law, for neutral rights: destitute of all the scruples and obligations of justice. I propose to give a short sketch of the history of this energetic administration:

1st. As its operations have affected other nations;

2dly. As they have affected the United States.

Let us see the consequences which have resulted, and which are likely to result from this energy, originating in folly and in pride. Stimulated to its end in utter disregard of every principle of justice and of public law, and directed to unattainable objects. Permit me, sir, in this exposition to pay some attention to dates. They will serve to illustrate some of my ideas. The change of ministry took place either in the month of January or February, 1807—Preparations for executing this lawless system of energy were made with great activity, and in the month of August following, they were made to burst upon the head of an unsuspecting and unoffending friend.

In that month, a surrender of the Danish fleet is demanded. This demand is founded upon a false suggestion: that the Danes had, by a secret article in the treaty of Tilsit, agreed to give up their fleet to France, to facilitate the invasion of Great Britain. This suggestion was utterly false and unfounded, and so the ministry were flatly told to their faces in parliament afterwards, by lord Hutchinson, at that time minister at the court of St. Petersburg. Upon the refusal of this iniquitous demand, Copenhagen was immediately sacked, and a profligate and indiscriminate slaughter of men, women and children ensued. The Danish fleet was forcibly seized, and borne off in triumph. But, sir, with their unhallowed trophies, the British bore off the distrusts and detestation of the world; and left behind them the hatred and the enmity of Denmark. Do you believe, sir, that the British ministry, or the British nation, have gained any solid advantage by this wanton display of energy? Do you believe, sir, that the loss of character, and the enmity of Denmark, are compensated for by the booty of the Danish fleet, which Great Britain did not want? No, sir: the one might excite in the nation a thoughtless and transitory exultation; but the others are durable losses and stains, which time itself cannot wipe away, so long as history shall remain to record the acts of men and of nations.

The next effort to display this energy makes its appearance in Sweden. A nation fighting for its independence against all Europe, and protected from their lawless power more from the inaccessibility of the country, its lakes, morasses, &c. than by its resources and arms. Under these circumstances, sir J. Moore, a great military chief, is sent to offer to the king of Sweden, the aid of British co-operation, probably the admission of the British fleet into Swedish ports. How was this flattering overture received by that monarch in the depth of his distresses? Sir, he instantly saw the danger of British perfidy, and he ordered the messenger to be confined—to be incarcerated; but fortunately for him, he escaped in disguise and disgrace. For this and other acts, the king of Sweden has been called a madman; but, sir, this act, in my judgment, serves to shew that he is a statesman, as well as a soldier. The British perfidy towards Denmark was the cause and the justification of his conduct. He had just seen the British, upon a false suggestion, seize upon the fleet of his neighbor, Denmark; and he justly concluded, that if he admitted a British fleet into his ports, his fleet would also be seized upon and borne off whenever the convenience or interest of Great Britain should require it. Here, sir, are some of the fruits of the perfidious energy practised upon Denmark.— And in the month of July, 1808, sir John Moore returned to London, to give some mysterious and unintelligible account of the disgraceful issue of his perfidious embassy.

About the same time those generous interposers in the affairs of other nations sent a fleet and army to Portugal, their friend and ally, to aid the Portuguese in subduing a French army, then in the bosom of their country. These wretched and devoted people, deserted by a weak and impotent government, left almost without the smallest semblance of internal police, and struggling against a French army in their bosom, hailed with acclamations and joy the arrival of their generous deliverers. And what happens? In the month of September following, a convention for the evacuation of Portugal is made by the British and French.— The Portuguese, the principals in the war, and the allies of Great Britain, not even consulted; & upon taking down the French standard of despotism, the Portuguese, with indignation and astonishment, behold unfurled in its stead, the British standard of despotism.

[*To be continued.*]

MINUTES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, *Feb.* 24.

NON-INTERCOURSE.

The house again in committee of the whole,

Mr. BASSETT in the chair;

On the bill from the Senate, for the interdicting commercial intercourse, &c.

Mr. *D. R. Williams* rose to rescue himself from an imputation of intending indirectly to harrass the bill by this amendment because he intended eventually to vote against it. He solemnly abjured any such intention. Any member who would at this time make such a motion with a view to embarrass the proceedings of the house would deserve a halter. Perceiving that a large majority of this house were determined to repeal the embargo and not to fight, he had been induced to offer to the house that which to his understanding appeared the best plan that had been presented. Mr. W. offered many reasons against the non-intercourse bill— amongst others, that, instead of being coercive, it would operate as a premium to the navigating interests of Great Britain; that two years continuance of it would be worth millions to Great Britain; that it also injured the agricultural interest of this country, laying additional obstructions on the sale of its produce; that it seemed as tho' lest the people should believe the embargo was a wise measure, they were about to pursue the very course which would prevent the people from receiving a conviction of its protecting policy. The course which he proposed would at least prevent this evil, by practically demonstrating to the people the effect of the orders in council and decrees, which were the causes of the embargo.

Mr. *Sloan* regretted that this deceptive measure was proposed nominally contemplating a repeal of the embargo, but which would produce little or no benefit. He described the body politic to be laboring under a disorder as an individual with a dreadful cancer. When he beheld the situation of this distressed country, he felt it his duty again to address the house, and call their attention to the remedy. Instead of the inveterate passion for war with the belligerents, which existed in a part of the house, he recommended another species of war—a war against the passions, in which, though no friend to war, he had no objection to engage as a volunteer. He agreed with the gentleman from S. C. that if this bill passed it would be just what the court of G. Britain would wish. Mr. S. said he should proceed in his remarks without any fear of falling under the late substitute for common law, viz. *tar and feathers*, even though he was promised "a full suit of homespun from head to foot," by some heroes of Philadelphia, and although he was well acquainted with the power and disposition of the executives of some states to screen offenders from punishment. Mr. S. stated various objections to the bill. If it were continued long there would be no occasion for employing a committee to enquire what disposition should be made of the *surplus money* in the treasury. He was in favor of Mr. Williams' amendment as tending to increase revenue, to promote union and secure the happiness of the U. S. Mr. S. spoke more than half an hour.

Mr. *Lyon* also spoke against the non-intercourse system and in favor of Mr. Williams' amendment at some length. Mr. L. was opposed to the bill, as tending to destroy revenue and navigation. He never had wanted a substitute for the embargo, one evil for another; but rather than continue the embargo, he would take such a modification of this bill as that proposed by Mr. Williams, or even the bill itself. The former plan might be operative on G. Britain, whilst the non-intercourse would be wholly inefficient.

Mr. *Taylor* next spoke on the subject.— He considered the bill upon the table not to have the merit of resistance; it was submission to trade in the track pointed out by the orders in council. And yet gentlemen said they would not submit. Could gentlemen so deceive themselves as not to see that they were in fact submitting to the British orders in council? It was a surrender of the navigation of the world to G. Britain; it made her the carrier of our produce. That this was the effect could not be concealed. It was wonderful that, like the ostrich, hiding its head and supposing its whole body out of sight, gentlemen should thrust their heads into a bunch of brambles, and suppose that they hid the effect of this system. Gentlemen said that they would not legalize a trade to Great Britain under the orders in council; at the same time that they authorize a trade with her through the depots, the circuity of the voyage only tending to the benefit of Great Britain, by giving to her the carriage of our produce. Might not Sweden and Spain too want a little profit, since monopoly was the order of the day, and impose duties at the entrepots? It was a great objection to this system too that it could not be maintained; and he called upon the house not to take a position like this, which their successors might be obliged to abandon with disgrace. France and England could see as well as ourselves that the system could not be maintained; and if they should accumulate injuries on our heads, the sinews of war being relaxed, we should not be in a situation effectually to resist. It was also throwing all advantages into the hands of Britain, whilst France was deprived of any portion—being submission to the one and opposition to the other.

The exclusion from French ports too would be severely felt by the planters of cotton; for besides the loss of a market for such a proportion of the crop, the glutting of the British market with so large a surplus would depreciate its value enormously.—— He called upon gentlemen not at this time to give a monopoly to Britain at our own expence. Desirous to do equal justice to both nations, as we would not fight them and to do equal justice also to ourselves and not to follow the very meanderings of the orders in council, he was opposed to the bill. He also objected to the phraseology of the bill—"Great Britain and France and their dependencies." Who was to judge what nations are *dependencies?* Whether did the term include Holland, Spain, Portugal? In relation to Mr. William's amendment, he considered it to be one which the United States could stand by which would increase our revenue, and have some effect also on the interests of the belligerents. It would be better than any other system proposed as a measure of resistance; would beuefit our merchants, and enrich the treasury. Mr. T. spoke about half an hour.

Mr. *Gardner* was apprehensive that the remainder of the session would be consumed in debating this bill, and that Congress would separate without removing the embargo at all. The consequence of such a procedure he deprecated. He had been in hopes that when the embargo was repealed, if a substitute was considered necessary, it might be a measure which would benefit the country, and not be equally noxious with the embargo. He deprecated the effects produced by these laws on the people, and the consequences which must result from a further continuance of them. He described the New England states. He concluded his observations by reading an extract from the inaugural speech of the present president of the U. S. the sentiments contained in which he fully approved.

Mr. *Gholson* said that the bill on the table was not a favorite plan with him; that he should probably vote for it, he would to rescue it from some of the imputations cast on it. Both the gentlemen from S. Carolina (Messrs. Taylor and David R. Williams) had advocated the resolution reported by the committee of foreign relations proposing this very plan. As to the argument that this bill operated to carry into effect the orders in council, the same objection might in the same manner be made to the embargo system, of which both those gentlemen were strenuous supporters. The argument therefore had no weight. He decided that we submitted to British taxation by the bill. For, supposing our produce to go to the entrepot, the *British* captain there purchasing it would have to pay in G. Britain the tax on our produce destined for the continent, instead of our paying it. In this way therefore we did not as directly come under the operation of the orders in council, as by trading directly to G. Britain. Was there any American who would be willing to resume our usual intercourse with the belligerents, while all the black catalogue of our injuries were unatoned? Surely not; and yet this appeared to be contemplated by the amendment of the gentleman from S. C. The discriminating duty would affect not the belligerents but our own citizens—it would fall wholly on the consumers of our imports. Sooner than trade thus he would make a bonfire of all our produce, as the gentleman himself had before proposed in an eloquent speech. It would also be a direct submission to trade under the orders in council; it could not be denied. Commerce must at some time be resumed. If we were to have war, we must have some commerce. Let gentlemen point out a system by which commerce could more honorably be pursued in the present convulsive state of the world, than it could under the proposed law; for, as it had been observed in the course of the debate, it was easier to find fault with a system than to invent one.

[*Friday's proceedings to be continued.*]

From the North American.

A SPEECH

Addressed to the Speaker, as if really spoken on the floor of the House of Representatives, and recommended to the serious consideration of Congress.

MR. SPEAKER—

FROM the many variant propositions laid before this house, it must be quite obvious, that our councils are much divided and distracted; and also that the minds of the community are pretty generally in a very irritable and alarming state—and when the different propositions are seriously considered, in all their bearings, they appear rather calculated to keep up party dissention than to produce that unanimity, which must be so anxiously wished for, by all men of every proper reflection, whose opinion is alone worthy of respect. There is, Mr. Speaker, one single measure, and but one, I speak it with confidence, which can in any way have that extensive and complete effect of diverting the public mind, from all those real and ideal grievances, which so universally disturb the peace of our contry; filling the mind with terror and dismay, and rousing all the angry and malevolent passions in those of a thoughtless and violent disposition. This grand specific, this innocent, yet beyond all doubt effectual Panacea, will be found, in giving immediate and full employment to all descriptions of our citizens— Raise the embargo—set them all busily to work, in their respective occupations—renew the intercourse between farmers and merchants—this will at once engage all the variety of mechanics, whom a brisk commerce keeps in activity, peace and plenty, and those blessings will almost magically diverge and spread throughout this confused and complaining land, with more celerity and good effect, than in any other mode within the power of man. This measure involves in it almost divine influence. All discontents would be at once suppressed, if not annihilated, by the general attention rushing to the re-establishment of a long lost and almost despaired of means of support, so long withheld as to render double activity indispensable. But, Mr. Speaker, as firmly as I am convinced that an immediate raising the embargo, is the sole effectual mode, the only one indeed which affords even a glimpse of hope, for uniting us once more as a band of brothers, and for suppressing all our present harsh and terrifying animosities; equally well convinced am I, that it must be raised free from and unfettered with any of the measures contemplated for shewing national resentment, or unusual security for commerce. National redress must be suspended till the next session of congress, by which time many

...jects of great moment respecting our foreign relations, may be cleared up, so as to receive but one sentiment respecting them; the present opinion, of them being so decidedly opposite as to render it rash and injudicious to adopt any mode of conduct in conformity to either. Commerce too, till then, must be left solely to the merchants and underwriters, which may the more readily be depended on, when the very extraordinary success attending those vessels, permitted to sail during the embargo, is considered; for though many have supposed they were suffered to return unmolested chiefly, lest any interruption of them, might have encreased the irritation here—others have thought their safe return very fortunate, considering the embargo is looked on as a hostile measure by that power, best able to have resented it, and that it affords unquestionable evidence of entire security—In my humble opinion, Mr. Speaker, no merchant vessel must be allowed to arm, more than were before the embargo. This house must know, sir, that belligerents have rights, to which neutrals are bound, by the law of nations, to submit. For one instance, among many, the right of search for contraband, the evading of which, in time of war, even by flight, is a forfeiture of vessel and cargo, without any prohibited article being on board; nor would any enquiry in such case be necessary, as to the real quality of the cargo. But resistance of search by force of arms, would be war, and, therefore, if vessels are now to be allowed to arm for resistance, there is no term you can use, nor any limitation you can prescribe, will make it otherwise. I beg, Mr. Speaker, I may not be misunderstood. What I have just observed, is not as offering any opinion whether or not our sufferings may require resistance in this manner, or even a more open and decisive mode, but merely to shew that probably in a very short time, suffering our merchant vessels to arm, will defeat the happy effects which I have promised myself, and which indeed I think would obviously result from raising the embargo at once, and quite unclogged with any thing else whatever. Besides, by arming, you subject the country to the horrors of war, or to an interrupted and precarious commerce; insurances at war prices; a precarious revenue; low prices for produce, and extravagant prices for goods at the will of merchants and captains aiming at a speedy reimbursement of losses heretofore sustained, or of others, who may have a partiality for either of the belligerent, or conceive privateering as promising advantages superior to commerce. Of the two last of which descriptions of persons, it is too well known there would probably be many. I repeat it, Mr. Speaker, all those embarrassments and ruinous effects will be done away by raising the embargo without arming, and that all-desirable point will be attained by directing all ranks and descriptions to that one object, which would cause all discontents to be forgotten in the general attention to an immediate reestablishment of their wonted means of support for themselves and families, many of whom cannot but be now in extreme distress from its long interruption. By this measure, all will become so happy by being entirely relieved from their present heavy sufferings and anticipated misery, that all animosities and irritations will be softened down into a generous oblivion of the past, which will bless us with peace and unanimity once more.—But it has been said, Mr. Speaker, that those who have objected to the measures of administration, have not proposed any substitute. Sir, there are so many opposite opinions respecting our real situation with the belligerents, and our dispositions towards them, and as to the manner in which our measures, past, present, and to come, have and ought to affect them, that it is impossible to form any tolerably practicable plan out of materials so confused, irreconcilable and indeterminate. The only prudent way is to drop the whole immediately. Our merchants and farmers may be brought to ruin; our country involved in civil war, and overwhelmed in misery, before we can fairly and justly do any thing with a tolerable prospect of relief, except raising the embargo at once, without arming. This done, fortify and garrison effectually your forts, organize and arm your militia, and conclude the present session with a request to the new president to institute, as soon as possible, a fresh and unequivocally amicable negociation with the belligerents; that a true result may be in readiness by the meeting of Congress in May: when, if it should so happen that there must be war, which may God of his great goodness and mercy avert, all will know it to be unavoidable, and will join heart and hand in endeavoring to conduct it to a favorable issue; whereas if brought on by arming the merchant vessels, there will be as much division of sentiment as there has been respecting the embargo; indeed the situation of the country may possibly be even worse than at present, and our fate melancholy in the extreme—But raising the embargo without arming the vessels would keep even those who would have preferred war, quite too busy to shew their dissatisfaction.

PACIFICUS.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28.

MARRIED on the 16th inst. at Winchester by the Rev. Mr. *Hill*, Doctor EDWARD CONAD, to the amiable Miss HARRIET ROBERTSON.

The Honse of Representatives yesterday passed the Non-intercourse and Embargo Bill from the Senate.—Ayes 81—Noes 40.

Specific Appropriations.—The present president, soon after he came into office, recommended to Congress, to circumscribe by law THE UNDEFINED FIELD OF CONTINGENCIES, in other words, to do away the practice of appropriations for contingent expences and services, to make specific appropriations for every possible description of expenditures, and limit the actual payment of monies to the particular objects for which they should thus be specifically appropriated. All this is very fine in theory, but the departure from it in practice have been much more numerous, and much more unjustifiable, under the present than the former administration. The abominable affair of Wilkinson, and a fear of the impression that it must produce upon the public mind, have at length produced a bill which seems to have some such object in view, subject, as usual, to the exercise of a dispensing and dictatorial power in the president for the time being. This is to cover the illegal conduct of the president—it will be in vain to attempt to cover all his violations of the laws—in acting as accountant over the head of the legal accountant, and even over the head of the secretary of war, both of whom had honestly rejected some of Wilkinson's enormous charges, until the president interfered. Can it be intended, by this bill, to deceive the public into a belief that it is only to legalize a proper practice which has hitherto been pursued without law? If so,

Praise undeserv'd is satire in disguise.

Freeman's Journal.

One reason is enough.

The Washington Monitor, a violent democratic paper, in answer to the Aurora, gives the following reasons why the embargo ought to be repealed:

1. "*It ought to be repealed, because it* "*cannot be enforced.*
2. "*It ought to be repealed, because the* "*evasions of it render it nugatory upon the* "*enemy as a coercive measure.*
3. "*It ought to be repealed, because the* "*people desire it.*"

These reasoas, the two last of which are superfluous, recalls to mind a droll circumstance which occurred some time ago, in one of the Pennsylvania courts before judge Addison. A very important witness in a cause being called, and not answering to his name, one of his neighbors, a true son of Erin, jumped up and addressed the Court, May it please yonr Honor, I can give you three substantial reasons why my neighbor Patrick Dougherty, does not attend. In the *first* place, he has been *dead* four days—"Stop, friend," says Addison, "you have no occasion to give any other reasons—the *first* one is quite sufficient!"

[*Ibid.*

LOVE OF THE CONSTITUTION.

We have lately been made acquainted with a piece of secret history, which proves how little value the partizans of Mr. Jeffersson set upon the constitution. The public will not soon forget the obstinacy, with which, upon its appearing, that Burr had an equal number of votes with him, they resisted and intrigued against Burr being selected as the President in preference. The dark business of those days will be disclosed before long, in a manner which will startle the friends of free government and purity of suffrage—It will impressively teach them, that the dangers into which that party has brought both, are the result of their unprincipled selfishness and desperate ambition. Necessarily, we do not include all the leading men of the party in this censure, but we deliberately mean it to embrace the master jugglers and a great proportion of their automatons.

We have taken some pains to bring a few of the facts to light respecting this election, in a form, which is unsusceptible of denial.—Should we succeed, we shall further descant upon the subject.

At present we shall do no more than add that we have learnt, that in one of the caucuses held by the democrats durin; the presidential contest between Burr and Jefferson it was proposed as a question for decision, to serve as a rule of their future conduct, whether they should maintain the preference of Jefferson at the expence of the constitution? And it was decided that they would support him against the constitution!!

North American.

FROM SPANISH PAPERS.

PROCLAMATION

Of the Central Junta, on the advance of the French towards Madrid.

"SPANIARDS!

"THE Central Junta, after having employed, and while it is employing, all the means in its power to drive back and destroy those enemies, who with continued temerity have advanced to the neighborhood of Somosierra, now addresses itself to you, in order to apprise you of the artifices and intrigues with which the perfidious agents of Napoleon strive to spread alarms among us, exaggerating the number of the enemies, who scarcely amounted to 8000 men, according to the statement of the generals whom the Junta had previously sent to defend that important post, and the others of Guadorrama.

"People of Madrid, the country stands in need of you, your circumspection and your well tried valor are a fortress upon which it relies for its defence, trusting that you will know how to assist the arrangement of your captain general and of the tribunal of vigilance, in order to detect and deliver over to the inexorable arm of the law, the traitors who will now, more than ever, have the opportunity of introducing disorder, and repressing the activity with which you ought to hasten to the points marked out for you; mindful of the 2d of May, when deprived of all assistance, and even of the liberty of defending yourselves, your valor and loyalty still attracted the applause of the whole nation.

"The Central Junta cannot express to you the confidence with which it has been filled by the enthusiasm of the soldiers of the nation, in preparing to combat the enemies of our beloved Ferdinand, our country, and our religion. Our allies, the English, strongly impressed with the justice of the cause we are defending, and animated with the same enthusiasm, have been invited, and are ready to march likewise from Escurial, where there are, in order to strengthen the positions which our wise generals have taken, and protect the operations of our van-guard, which will have already begun to drive back the slaves of the oppressor and tyrant of all nations.

"Spaniards! Cowardice alone, inspired by treason, will attempt by every means, to increase the dangers which the cowardly and evil disposed exaggerate, in order to dishearten us, and which alone could be able to frustrate the exertions of the junta, which however, reposes confidence upon your tried obedience and unparalleled fidelity.

"By decree of the Supreme Junta,

"MARTEN DE GARY.

"*Royal Palace of Aranjuez, Nov. 21.*"

SCANDALUM MAGNATUM.

From the Whig of Saturday, the 18th inst.

A peep at Futurity

[Being an extract from the Log-book of the Queen of the Gipseys.]

"*Washington, March 4th*, 1809.

"Expired—at 12 o'clock last night, the TENTH CONGRESS, after a *lingering disease of two years.* Being elevated to stations which they were *incompetent* to fill, they brought *odium* on *themselves* and *contempt* on the *office.* Despicable through life, their constituents followed the Thracian custom, *and made merry at their death!!!*

"MARGARET FINCH."

Weweitzer asked a citizen, whether he would rather *kiss a pretty girl, or partake of a good feast?* The citizen honestly replied, that he would prefer the latter. "I never thought you," replied Weweitzer, "a man of *ton* but I now find that you have more taste than feeling."

HOW COLD IT IS!

NOW the blustering Boreas blows:
See all the waters round us froze:
The trees that deck'd the hill or plain,
All day a murmuring cry amain:
The trembling thickets hear their moan,
And sadly mingle groan with groan.
How dismal all from East to West!
Heav'n defend the poor distrest.
Such is the tale
On hill and vale,
Each gazer may behold it is:
While low and high
Are heard to cry,
Bless my heart, *How cold it is!*

Now slumbering Sloth that cannot bear
The question of the searching air,
Lifts up her 'kerchief head, and tries;
But cannot from her bondage rise:
The whilst the House-wife neat and clean,
In every room by turns is seen;
And shews a cheek of chearful health—
Which is not to be bought with wealth.
To her long life
Devoid of strife,
And justly too unfolded is:
The wise Miss Sloth
To stir is loth,
And trembling cries, *How cold it is!*

Now lisps Sir Fopling, tender weed:
All shiv'ring like a shaken reed:
'How keen the air attacks my back:
'John, place a list upon that crack;
'Go sand-bag all the sashes round,
'And see there's not an air-hole found—
'Ah, bless me, now I feel a breath,
'Good lack, 'tis like the chill of death.'
Indulgence pale,
Tells this sad tale,
While flannel'd he infolded is—
Still, still complians
For all their pains,
Bless my heart, *How cold it is!*

Humanity, delightful tale:
While we feel the winter gale,
May the cit in fur'd up coat,
Incline the ear to sorrow's note:
And where with misery's weight opprest,
A sufferer sits, a shiv'ring guest;
Full ample let his bounty flow,
To warm, the bosom chill'd by woe:
In town or vale,
Where'er the tale
Of real grief unfolded is;
Oh, may he give
The means to live,
To those who feel, *How cold it is.*

Perhaps some sailor old and lam'd,
Some soldier for our country maim'd!
Consider these, for thee they bore
The loss of limb and suffer'd more,
Oh, pass them not! Or if you do,
I'll sigh to think they fought for you.
Oh pity these; but 'bove the rest—
The widow, orphan, sick, distress'd!
Through *Winter's* reign,
Relieve their pain,
For pain you may behold it is;
Their wants supply,
Whene'er they cry—
Bless my heart, *How cold it is!*

LOST

A Check drawn by Mr. *Joseph Riddle*, for *Three Hundred and Ninety* Dollars, payable to *James Irwin* at the Bank of Potomac, February 27, 1809. All persons are cautioned against taking said note, as payment is stopped at the Bank.

Feb. 28.

☞ F I S H.

I WILL contract for the delivery of any quantity of HERRINGS during the ensuing season, not exceeding 2 000,000, at my fishery six miles below Alexandria, for six shillings per thousand.—Bacon and all kinds of country produce will be taken in payment at the Alexandria prices.—In large purshases a credit will be given to suit the times.

William H. Foote.

February 28. 3taw4w

IN COMMON COUNCIL,

FEBRUARY 11, 1809.

ORDERED,

That the following persons be appointed Commissioners for superintending the elections to be held in the different wards of the town on Tuesday the 7th of March next, for the purpose of electing members of the Common Council for the ensuing year, viz.

For the first Ward.

Samuel Harper, John Muncaster, John Hunter.

For the second Ward.

Matthew Sex Smith, Andrew Flemming, Robert Anderson.

For the third Ward.

Abraham Faw, William Newton, Andrew Scolfield.

For the fourth Ward.

John Stewart, James Lawrason, Ferdinand Marsteller.

The election for the first ward to be held at Mr John Lomax's tavern, on Prince street—for the second ward at the council chamber—for the third ward at Mr. Hodgkin's tavern—and for the fourth ward at Mr. Edward Jacob's, corner of St. Asaph and Duke streets.

Jas. M. M'Rea, C. C.

January 18 te

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE,

At the Office of the Alexandria Daily Gazette,

[Price 25 Cents.]

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

In a Series of Numbers, addressed to the President of the United States—to which is added a publication under the signature of VINDEX.

January 19.

Valuable Family Medicines.

The following well known genuine Medicines, from Hannah Lee's patent Medicine store, New York, are constantly kept for sale by

James Kennedy, sen.

BOOKSELLER, KING-STREET,
And no where else in Alexandria.

Prevention better than Cure.

FOR the prevention and cure of *Bilious* and *Malignant Fevers*, is recommended HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, prepared (only) at *Lee's patent Medicine store*, No. 65 Maiden lane.

This medicine has, for nine years past, been attended with a degree of success highly grateful to the inventor's feelings, in several parts of the West Indies, and the southern states, particularly in Baltimore, Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk, Edenton, Wilmington, Charleston and Savannah. The testimony of a number of persons in each of the above places has been adduced, who have reason to believe that a timely use of this salutary remedy has, under Providence, preserved their lives when in the most alarming circumstances.

Facts of this conclusive nature, speak more in favor of a medicine than columns of pompous eulogy founded on mere assertion so o.

It is not indeed presumptuously proposed as an infallible cure, but the inventor has every possible reason that can result from extensive experience, for believing that a dose of these pills, taken once every two weeks, during the prevalence of our billious fevers, will prove an infallible preventative—and further, that in the early stages of these diseases, their use will very generally succeed in restoring health, and frequently in cases esteemed desperate, and beyond the power of common remedies.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off supefluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite, produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach and a severe head ache, and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured, and carefully preserved by every seaman.

From one to three or four of the pills are a dose which may be repeated as circumstans require.

In sickly times or places, a dose should be taken every fortnight, and if there is reason to apprehend personal danger, it may be taken once a week.

Certificate of Mr. Wm. Devenney.

During the last nine years, I have been in the habit of using Hahn's Antibilious Pills, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, whenever colds, headache, or costiveness have rendered medicine necessary; in these cases a single dose has uniformly removed my headache, and has generally been found sufficient to remove every symptom of a cold if taken on its first appearance. Induced by the benefit received, I have for years past recommended them to many of my friends, and I have the pleasure to inform you, they have invariably succeeded in removing the above complaints.

Yours, &c. WM. DEVENNEY,
No. 145, Cherry street, New York.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Recommended as an invaluable Medicine, for the speedy relief, and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions, residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution, the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication or any destructive intemperance, the unskilful or destsuctive use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life, bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparallelled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions and lowness of spirits, loss of appetite, impurity of the blood, hysterical affections, inward weakness, violent cramps in the stomach and back, indigestion, melancholy, gout in the stomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emissions. seminal weakness, obstinate gleets, fluor albos, or whites, impoency, barrenness, &c. &c.

Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges.

Which there is reason to believe, have, within eight years past cured upwards of TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from WORMS and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Elixir,

For Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Sore Throa and approaching Consumptions.

HAHNS' TRUE ANL GENUINE
GERMAN CORN PLAISTER,

An infallible remedy for Corns, speedily removing them root and branch without giving pain.

The Genuine Persian Lotion.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Hahn's Genuine Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

ITCH OINTMENT,

Warranted to cure by once using, and to be free from *Mercury* or any *pernicious or offensive ingredient*, &c. may with perfect safety be applied to the youngest infant.

Hannah Lee, Patent Medicine Store,
New York, Sept. 10, 1808.

ALSO,

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common lacep remark however is TOO OFTEN FORGOTTEN, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleets, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten.—Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious lways to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will countract the unpleasans effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and ther warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service and will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of DR. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold to being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restiored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1806.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, harness. maker.

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentialy was recommended to apply at George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 28, 1806.

☞ Greening Apples, Cranberries, Potatoes, and Cider in barrels,

FOR SALE BY
John G. Ladd.

SEINE ROPE.

THE subscriber manufactures and has for sale, at his house on Washington-street, opposite *Jacob Hoffman's* sugar refinery, Seine and Hauling Ropes, of all sizes; Seine & Sewing Twine, Shad & Herring Twine; Sacking and Bed Cords, Plough Lines & Traces. *Also*, Tarred Rope and other Cords.

Joseph Harper.

February 2. eo

I will Rent out my Fishery, about 4 miles below Alexandria. for the approaching season.

There has been lately erected Rooms and convenient buildings for carrying on the said Fishery upon an extensive scale.

For particulars enquire at the dwelling-house on the premises.

C. W. Vallengen.

Feb. 11. tawt*

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Saint Mary's county and state of Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Richard Bond*, late of the aforesaid county and state, deceased:—All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same for adjustment, with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, living in Saint Mary's county and state of Maryland, at or before the 13th day of July next; or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 13th day of January, 1809.

Rebecca White Bond,
Executrix.

January 19. law6m

NOTICE.

Lost or mislaid, a Certificate for two Shares in the Little River Turnpike Road. I therefore give notice, that I shall apply for a renewal of such Certificate.

H. Rose.

January 31. law

HOUSE TO RENT.

THE subscriber has to rent a handsome and convenient two story BRICK HOUSE, with a good Kitchen, Cellars, and back Yard, pleasantly situated on King-street, in a good neighborhood, and convenient to the diagonal pump.—the terms will be moderate to a good tenant.

Andrew Scholfield.

2d mo. 11th. law3t

N B. Possession may be had immediately.

TO RENT.

THE subscriber offers to rent for one or more years, adjoining the place whereon he now lives, a Blacksmith's Shop, with a complete set of Tools, a Dwelling House in comfortable condition, calculated for a family, together with between three and four acres of very rich Land. From several years experience I can with truth declare, that there can be no better stand for a Blacksmith than the one now offered to let

Thomas B. Moreland.

Maryland, Broad Creek
Dec. 9.—15. } law

N. B. If I dont rent the fine stand I will give good wages to a young man with a family.

2000 SPANISH HIDES,

Muscovado Sugar in hhds. and bbls,
Clayed do. in boxes
Coffee in bbls. and bags
Old London Particular, and Market Madeira Wine, in pipes and half pipes.
Catalonia do. in qr. casks,
Castile Soap in boxes,
A few tons of Logwood,

FOR SALE BY
Nath. Wattles, & Co.

FOR SALE,

A Tract of LAND, containing 272 acres situate in the county of Lancaster, (Virginia on the main road leading from Richmond to Lancaster court house, five miles from the latter and four miles from Deep Creek, on the Rappahannock. The improvements are, a good dwelling house, kitchen, smoke house, corn house, a large barn and store house, all new, and a handsome apple orchard of about 300 trees. Upwards of 200 acres of the above land is well timbered with oak, chesnut and hickory. The terms will be made known by applying to Mr. *P. Triplett*, of Alexandria, or to the subscriber adjoining the place.

Edmund Denney.

Centreville, Oct. 14—(17) law

Alexandria Library Company.

THE Members of the Alexandria Library Company will please to take notice, that the annual election for President and Directors will be held at the Library on Monday, 27th instant, between the hours of three and six, P. M.

James Kennedy, sen.
LIBRARIAN.

February 6. eo*de

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING and FAIRFAX STREETS, ALEXANDRIA:

Has received a considerable addition to his Stock,

AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

20 hogsheads, } 1st and 2d quality
20 barrels } Muscovado Sugars,
7000 lb. Green Coffee
3 1-2 tons British Patent Shot, assorted BB to No. 9.
10 bales Cotton.
10 casks first quality Goshen Cheese.
40 boxes Mould Candles.
15 bags clean heavy Pepper.
50 lb. Nutmegs.
casks London refined Saltpetre.
5 ditto Irish Glue.

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Padre Souchong Teas, in quarter chests, boxes and cannisters—most of which are equal in quality to any ever imported.

Madeira, Port, Marsala, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, and Malaga Wines.

A few cases Medoc Claret.

Jamaica, Windward-Island, and Northern Rum.

Cognac, Bordeaux and Peach Brandy.
Holland and Country Gin.
Irish and Country Whiskey.
Six hogsheads Cherry Bounce.
Retailing Molasses, Havanna Honey,
Wine and Cider Vinegar.
Best Florence Oil in bottles and flasks,
Loaf and Lump Sugars, Chocolate, Wine, Pearl & Common Barley, Basket Salt, Starch, Fig Blue, Indigo, Mace, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento, Race and Ground Ginger, Cayenne Pepper, Capers, Mustard, Raisins, Almonds, Currants, Madder, Allum, Copperas, Ball Brimstone, Chalk, British and Brandywine Gunpowder, Spanish Segars, Cavendish and Small Twist Chewing Tobacco, Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's Snuff, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Playing Cards, Bed Cords, Sailing Lines, &c. &c.

October 18. d

PROPOSALS
OR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A NEW WORK,
ENTITLED,
THE MANUAL
OF THE
FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT,
OR A
NEW AND COMPLETE
DICTIONARY
OF
THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES,
IN TWO PARTS:
French & English—2. English & French
CONTAINING,

1. All the words in general use, occasionally illustrated by French and English sentences.
2. An extensive collection of new words in every art, science and trade.
3. The pronunciation of every word, according to the most polite usage in France nd England.
4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and phrases.
5. A dictionary of French synonymes.
6. A dictionary of French homonymes.
7. An alphabetical list of the most familiar proper and christian names, and of the most remarkable places in the world.
8. The difficulties of the French language alphabetically arranged.
9. A complete treatise on French poetry.
0. The chief English idioms.
1. A treatise on the English particles, &c.

The whole carefully compiled from the best writers, and particularly from the Dictionaries of the French Academy, Boiste, Ferand, Gameau, Wailly, Tocquot, Nugent, Chambaud Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

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